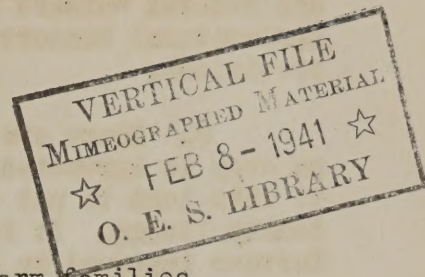


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SOUTHWIDE CONFERENCE ON SUPPLEMENTAL COTTON PROGRAM FOR 1941
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
January 27, 28, 1941.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

COMMITTEE NO. 1
PRACTICES IN FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION.



There is a need for improving the food supply of farm families throughout the South, and since there has been made available 3 million dollars to give additional assistance in meeting the food and feed needs among cotton producers, this committee recommends that the following new practice be added as an amendment to the 1941 A.A.A. provisions.

To qualify for payment under this practice, a family cooperating in the Cotton Stamp Plan may select and carry out one of the following:

(a) Store or have in production for storage at least three of the items listed below:

1. Canned goods - 100 quarts of processed vegetables and/or fruits.
2. Potatoes - Irish and/or Sweet and/or other root crops - 20 bushels.
3. Cowpeas and/or dried beans - 3 bushels.
4. Peanuts - 5 bushels.
5. Syrup - 15 gallons.
6. Cereals other than corn - 10 bushels, or

(b) Can or process at least 300 quarts of food.

(c) Plant fruit trees of adapted varieties. The number and variety of trees being specified by the State Committee. The varieties to be selected are to be those that will not require the purchase of special equipment in their care and the number to be adequate to meet the family's needs for that kind of fruit.

The food products stored or canned under (a) or (b) are to take care of shortages of food when these products are not otherwise available, using approved methods of storage. The quantity of products that is to be set aside is in addition to their usual supply of stored food to more nearly furnish an adequate diet.

Further recommendations of the committee are listed below:

1. There are certain provisions in the present A.A.A. program that can be used effectively to assist in meeting the present food and feed production needs. Some of these provisions are outlined briefly in the attached statement entitled, "Some Provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program That Can

Be Used to Encourage the Production of Food and Feed." Rural people and State and Federal workers should carefully examine the several provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program and make the necessary application of these provisions.

2. There are millions of acres of crop land in the South from which no crop is harvested. The committee recommends that as many acres as possible of this land be put to the production of crops which will contribute to better family living. It is also recommended that the land now in cultivation be further improved by carrying out suitable soil improvement practices.

3. The urgency of the present situation makes it imperative that all of the provisions of the present Agricultural Program that contribute to better family living be utilized to the fullest extent at the earliest possible moment.

4. All agencies interested in the welfare of southern farm people should be urged to lend their assistance and support in getting the people to understand the need of increasing our food and feed supply and to understand and effectively use the tools that are now available for the improvement of this situation.

Respectfully submitted:

Chairman - W. S. Brown, Georgia
T. L. Ayers - Washington, D. C.
G. Schilletter - South Carolina
J. L. Smith - Florida
J. Firor - Georgia
Etna McGaugh - Alabama
Susan Mathews - Georgia
H. Wren - Arkansas
R. O. Monosmith - Miss. - Secretary

HOME GARDEN PRACTICES

Our nation is facing what is perhaps the most serious crisis in its history. Since it is recognized that the physical well-being of all people is of first importance in the national defense; since it is known that many of the people are living on a diet well below the safety line and are thus suffering from deficiency diseases brought about by lack of protective foods; since certain vegetables are among the best sources of protective foods; since the garden practice of the A.A.A. was designed primarily to improve the quality and the quantity of the food available to farm families; since speed is of the essence if the level of health is to be raised in time; the committee on garden practices recommend:

- I. That the requirement for compliance with the 1941 garden practice go a step further than the States have so far done, and specify not only the size of the garden and the number of vegetables to be grown, but also require that some of these vegetables shall come from each of five groups, according to their food value, that the full nutritional value can be attained. These groups are as follows:

Group I - Tomatoes - So important nutritionally as a source of Vitamin C should be required in all gardens except in certain restricted areas where because of climatic and soil conditions, they will not fruit.

Group II - Green, leafy and yellow vegetables -
Choose two or more from this group such as

cabbage	yellow squash
mustard	carrots
collards	yellow sweet corn
turnip greens	pumpkin
spinach	rutabaga

Group III - Other vegetables - Choose two or more from this group such as:

English peas	egg plant
green lima beans	okra
snap beans	white squash
beets	onions
turnips	

Group IV - Beans and peas for drying. Plant a surplus of beans, lima beans and field peas for drying.

Group V - Potatoes - Irish and Sweet (Plant one or both)

- II. The soil building payment for the farm can be earned only by qualifying in the production of a home garden in accordance with the recommendations of the State Committee. \$1.50 shall be the rate of payment for this practice.
- III. The committee further recommends that all farmers eligible under the cotton stamp plan be permitted to earn a payment of three (\$3.00) dollars by complying with the following requirements:

Conserve for home use during the non-growing season at least the following amounts of food -

100 quarts canned vegetables
100 pounds dried shelled beans and peas
25 bushels potatoes - sweet and Irish

In lieu of canned goods where cans are not available, the farmer may show in his garden at the time compliance is checked (in the fall) at least four hundred linear feet of row planted to at least two green, leafy or yellow vegetables such as collards, mustard, carrots, rutabagas and two root crops such as turnips, beets or onions, all in a good state of cultivation.

- IV. The committee wishes to make the following recommendations for the A.A.A. garden program for subsequent years as designed to make the program more far-reaching and effective:
1. Since lack of money with which to buy garden seed is a major problem for many farm families, it is recommended that garden seed be furnished as conservation material.
- V. Recognizing the nutritional value of fruit in the diet and the extreme shortage of home produced fruit, it is recommended that in 1942 the additional \$3.00 under the cotton stamp plan may be earned either by the conservation of food recommended for 1941 or by planting a small home orchard in line with recommendations of the several States.

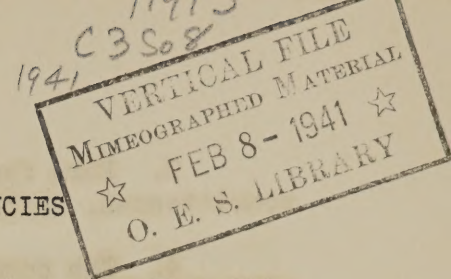
Respectfully submitted:

Norma M. Brumbaugh - Oklahoma -
(Chairman)

W. A. Ruffin	- Alabama
Anna Mac Sikes	- Florida
J. F. Rosborough	- Texas
Elmo Ragsdale	- Georgia
H. R. Bailey	- Alabama
Bertha Lee Ferguson	- Louisiana
E. H. Rawl	- South Carolina
Geo. P. Hoffman	- Mississippi
W. L. David	- Washington
Ola Powell Malcolm	- Washington

COMMITTEE NO. 3

COOPERATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES



This report includes only Federal and State agencies attending this conference. Other agencies affected should be contacted for statements of cooperation prior to the New Orleans conference on February 10-12. It is expected that the same cooperation will be had when the program moves down on a State, county and community basis.

While the administration and operation of the program is a function of the AAA, other agencies have an opportunity to take advantage not only of the present provisions but also of the expanded program and to utilize its provisions to further their respective programs of long standing relating to better farm family living on all farms, in carrying out the objectives of the Surplus Marketing Administration and the AAA. Individual farm families will have to signify within the next few weeks their intentions to participate in the cotton stamp plan. The expanded garden program is contingent upon participation in the cotton stamp plan and offers a fine opportunity to do an intensive job of informing all farm families of the details of these two programs.

In administering the supplementary cotton program, the AAA will use the county association and committeemen as it has done in connection with the administration of the ACP and other programs.

Tentative Outline of Extension
Service Operations.

1. The Extension Service will assume full responsibility for the educational phases, including training schools for the expanded garden and cotton stamp programs.

1. Call conference of all Federal and State agencies to explain programs on both State and county level.

2. The county and home demonstration agents will discuss the supplementary and live at home program with all groups of farm people.

3. We recommend that the county and community AAA committeemen act as garden demonstrators in their respective communities.

4. Encourage 4-H club boys and girls and FFA boys to take garden work as their demonstration.

Tentative Outline of AAA Operations

1. Intensive press, radio, letter campaign to get essential information to State level.

2. Cooperate with the Extension Service in training entire AAA personnel including office force and committeemen.

3. Farm families needing special attention will be reported by committeemen.

4. The committeemen cooperate with home demonstration clubs to get details of programs to neighbors in meetings and by personal contacts, etc.

5. Farmers may apply to nearest committeemen or county office for full information and necessary literature will be supplied. Farm plan application can also be executed at same time.

6. We recommend that committeemen be asked to serve as demonstrators for programs. Special attention will be given these demonstrators by county and home demonstration agents.

Tentative Outline of Farm Security Administration Operations.

1. FSA personnel will assume full responsibility for informing rural rehabilitation, tenant purchase and project families on expanded garden and cotton stamp program in cooperation with the regular program of the Extension Service. Check with AAA office all applications for cotton stamp plan which have been made by individual families.

2. Cooperate with the Extension Service and AAA in conducting necessary educational work on cotton stamp plan.

3. FSA supervisors will plan with each family on program for gardens (including necessary seed, fertilizer and garden fence).

4. Individual family supervision will be given by farm and home supervisors.

5. Individual farm and home plans will be made for every family. The first consideration of the FSA farm plan is the live-at-home program and complying to the fullest extent with the AAA program.

Tentative Outline of WPA Operations.

Its present program.

1. A garden program is now in operation to provide vegetables for

a. School lunch and other W P A projects such as nursery school, etc

b. Needy families who are on welfare rolls.

c. Tax supported institutions caring for needy patients.

The WPA furnishes labor and supervision for this project. The sponsor furnishes land, fertilizer, equipment, seed, etc.

Suggested WPA Cooperation

1. Have all WPA workers regardless of their employment participate in the live-at-home program in order to raise garden produce for their own families. The majority of the workers would not be eligible for participation in the AAA, therefore it would be necessary for WPA to adopt a plan for operation around the AAA plan. In some instances the gardening might be done on a community basis, while in other instances individuals might have gardens at home. Supervision would come through the present supervision of the WPA gardening program. In most counties additional supervisors would need to be added.

If families were eligible for AAA participation, the supervision would come through the AAA channels.

Needed Administrative Clearance.

Before such a program could be effected it would require

- a. A policy regarding participation of workers.
- b. A plan for providing seed, fertilizer and equipment for community gardens.

Coordinating the School Lunch with a live-at-home campaign.

The school lunch program is significant in a live-at-home program. It should serve all agencies as a tool of great magnitude in the education of communities as to the importance of producing and utilizing more protective foods.

COMMITTEE

James L. Lawson, Extension Service Ala. Chairman
Chas. A. Sheffield, Extension Service, Washington
Helen Cullens, Extension Service Tennessee.
L. N. Hollingsworth, FSA Montgomery, Ala.
R. S. Reed, AAA Washington
Miss Margaret Batjer, WPA Washington

SUGGESTED PLANS FOR SECURING COOPERATION OF CIVIC GROUPS AND AGENCIES IN PROMOTING HOME GROWN SECURITY FOR FARM FAMILIES.

Objective: To quickly reach and convince all civic groups and agencies that well-clothed, well-fed and healthy people are as essential to National Defense as are guns, planes and armaments; to explain briefly the objectives of the various agricultural programs now in existence and to especially emphasize the need for united effort in putting into effect a wider use of the live-at-home idea; also to explain the use of the cotton stamp and what it will mean to agriculture, industry and business in the South; to attempt to instill in these groups an understanding and sympathetic appreciation of the advantages that such a program offers urban as well as rural groups.

It is suggested since time is an important factor, great leeway be given State and local agencies in adapting informational material. Among some of the means of facilitating action are:

Secretary's Letter:

Have the Secretary of Agriculture send immediately to heads of all national civic and professional agencies, a letter giving broad outline of objectives of program, pat 'em on the back for past services; ask that they instruct State representatives to work closely with Extension services and other State-Federal agencies.

Materials: In order that civic organizations may quickly grasp the concept of this program as related to our national welfare, make up a packet of materials, which shall contain among other things extracts from speeches by:

1. President of the United States.
2. Miss Elliott and other members of Defense Commission.
3. Both new and old Secretaries of Agriculture.
4. Statement by famous educators.
5. A.A.A., Statement from Administrator on what has been accomplished.

News Stories: In addition to news stories outlined by Washington office for news releases, have several prepared from civic angle.

Radio: Prepare outline of several radio broadcasts which might be used by civic leaders, adaptable to local conditions.

Leaflets: Special leaflets (mimeographed if time does not permit printing) to be prepared for use by local civic clubs. Suggested that such a person as Frank Jeter, active in Kiwanis circles and Mrs. M. F. Cunningham may prepare such as this. State workers requested to submit suggestions and copies of material now in use, which may be adapted.

Pictographs: Prepare pictographs which may be used by local civic clubs for use in mimeographed letters, place cards, etc.

Civic Groups: Organizations which may be contacted and which may help in organization of systematic campaign are:

Farm organizations such as Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers' Union, National Cotton Council, cotton co-ops, Key Bankers, Agricultural Committees, Bankers' Association; local and State chambers of commerce; wholesale and retail merchants' associations; Kiwanis, YMBC; Rotary, Lions, Civitans, etc., business and professional women's clubs; Ministerial groups; Parent Teachers; rural-urban groups, both men and women; American Legion and auxiliary; Veterans Foreign Wars and auxiliary; Library associations; home demonstration clubs, etc.

State Committees:

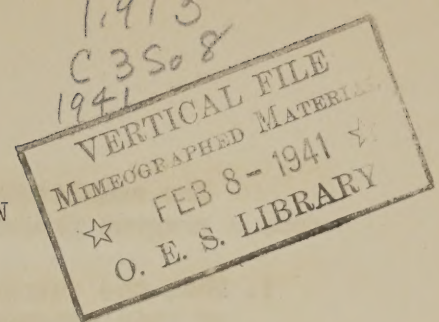
We suggest that the State Extension Director call together State representatives of all agencies interested and name a civic contact committee, this committee to work out county, local methods of extension objectives to all civic groups. It should also invite to State or district conferences a representative from each civic group. It will be assumed that such person will be the chairman of the Home-grown Security program for his organization.

We suggest also that there be a panel of speakers from State and National farm agencies available to all civic organizations. It is further suggested that State goals for gardens and stamps be set up and broken down by counties and committees.

Connie J. Bonslagel, Arkansas - Chairman
Stanley Andrews, CCC, Washington, D. C.
Ralph Fulghum, Extension Service, Washington, D.C.
Bentley Mackay, AAA, Baton Rouge, La.

COMMITTEE NO. 5

EDUCATION IN THE COTTON STAMP PLAN



Cotton has long been the major source of income for Southern farm families. The handling, processing and marketing of cotton has given employment to many others throughout the country. Some 14,000,000 people have depended directly upon cotton for their livelihood.

During recent years the problems of cotton farmers have become acute, traceable to a large extent to loss of income. One of the major causes of this loss in income is the reduction in cotton exports and the piling up of cotton supplies. Forty years ago our maximum export of cotton was about 10 million bales. This gradually has declined to 6 million bales last year. During the current year, best estimates are that our exports will be around 2 million bales. This last loss (traceable to a large extent to the present war) has serious implications which require the combined efforts of everyone.

To absorb the shock of the loss in exports and to alleviate the problems brought about by decreased cotton income, the Federal Government launched its broad agricultural program.

The aim of the cotton provisions in the adjustment program was to bring the supply of cotton more in line with demand and to bolster the income of the cotton farmer and the whole cotton industry.

To further offset the loss of exports and to bolster cotton income, a combined attack is being made to increase the consumption of cotton here in this country.

The supplemental cotton program is a further move to meet the effects of low cotton income; to increase domestic consumption; to put in the hands of Southern farm families more of the goods from the cotton they have been growing; and finally to coordinate the efforts of solving their mutual problems.

Because of the above-mentioned facts the committee feels that the supplemental cotton program offers:

1. An opportunity to further reduce the production and surplus of cotton.
2. An opportunity to increase the use of cotton goods in human clothing and house furnishings.
3. An opportunity for businessmen, farmers and the government to coordinate efforts in the broader aspects of increased security and health in farm homes.

The committee recognizes the challenge and responsibility that such a program presents. In view of this we recommend:

- I. That the extension service take the lead in the educational phase of this program with the cooperation of other Federal agencies, the A.A.A. and S.M.A., and with the help of F.S.A. and other agencies as civic and professional groups, farm organizations, W.P.A., welfare agencies, commodity groups, distributors and bankers.
- II. That a member of the extension staff be placed in charge of the development of this program. It is suggested that this person be the State home demonstration agent or one delegated by her.
- III. That the director shall delegate the county agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent with the leadership of the development of the program within the county. County agricultural agent responsible to involve:

1. Explanation of maximum amount of cotton stamps available for family.
2. How to qualify for stamps.
3. Use of acres taken out for food and feed crops to meet home needs.

Home demonstration agent's responsibility to furnish consumer education on use of cotton stamps.(1)

1. (a) Plans for using stamps.
(b) Purchase of cotton materials or garments such as clothing and household articles.
(c) Care of material purchased.
 2. Setting up of educational exhibits in local stores.
 3. Use of acres taken out for food.
 4. 4-H and home demonstration club program carry clothing along with mattress and better farm living program.
- IV. That the State extension service, through its staff, with the State A.A.A. arrange meetings with the State organizations representing the above-named groups, and with the assistance of S.M.A. acquaint fully these groups with the provisions and benefits of the supplemental cotton program, particularly its economic significance as it relates to (1) business, (2) the cotton industry, and (3) the general welfare.

- V. That the district agricultural and home demonstration agents, together, arrange for district group and county meetings at which time, with the help of the A.A.A. and S.M.A. county agricultural and home demonstration agents, county A.A.A. committeemen, key bankers, representative wholesale and retail distributors, Farm Security, district and county home demonstration council, welfare agencies, W.P.A., and all other agencies will be given instructions in the initiation and the promotion of the cotton stamp plan.
- VI. That the S.M.A. be asked to provide necessary simple educational material in question and answer forms, dealing with the provision and benefits of the cotton stamp plan to be used by the participating families. This material will be available for all State conferences and district and county community meetings.
- VII. That the S.M.A., A.A.A. and other agencies provide assistance in the field from their personnel speakers for any State, district or county meeting held for the purpose of informing the people concerning this program.
- VIII. That the county agricultural and county home demonstration agents and the county A.A.A. committee arrange with the county agricultural program planning committee and/or land use planning committee and the county home demonstration council, a meeting for the purpose of:
1. Dividing the county into working districts or communities.
 2. Selecting county and community chairmen for the cotton stamp committee.
 3. Naming the date, places and time for the community meetings to present the cotton stamp plan to farm families.
 4. Use local 4-H clubs, home demonstration clubs and mattress centers as an avenue of approach to acquaint the farm families with the (1) mattress plan, (2) cotton stamp plan, and ways and means of producing more foods and feed.
 5. The clothing and home improving specialists should be called upon by the State home demonstration agent to plan and develop educational material to aid families in making the most effective use of their increased purchasing power made possible by the cotton stamps.

6. Specialist give training to county home demonstration agents and local leaders in its practical uses.
7. Home agents acquaint the merchants with types of clothing and house furnishings made of cotton which low income families need.

COMMITTEE:

Miss Collier, Ga. - Chairman
Miss Buttrill, S.Car.
Stanley Andrews, C.C.C., Washington, D.C.
Donald Robeson, A.A.A., Ala.
George Conner, G.S.C.W., Ga.
Mr. Crawford, Cotton Seed Crushers Assoc.,
Ga.